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## LAWN TENNIS.

### THE INTERPORT MATCH AGAINST HONGKONG.

The Interport lawn tennis match between Shanghai and Hongkong began on June 7th with two singles matches, played on the courts of the Cercle Sportif. Francis, between W. Mansel-Smith (Shanghai) and Ng Sze-kwong (Hongkong), and J. Tanaka (Shanghai) and M. W. Lo (Hongkong), respectively.

There was a large attendance of spectators and both courts were well-filled, but the play was marked more by steadiness than brilliancy, says the N.C. Daily News, from whose report we take the following—

As the result of the two rubbers, honours may be said to be fairly even, as Tanaka beat M. W. Lo by three straight sets—6-3, 7-5, 6-1, and Ng Sze-kwong beat W. Mansel-Smith by three sets to two—6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

In the match between Mansel-Smith and Ng Sze-kwong, the visitor had all the better of the play in the opening set, and only the fourth game went to his opponent, while only two games ran to a single deuce. In the second set, however, Mansel-Smith found his form and took the first game fairly easily.

The second game of this set was very keenly contested and ran to six deuces before Mansel-Smith eventually gained the verdict against the visitor's service. Ng Sze-kwong then made a good recovery and got on level terms with his opponent in the sixth game. Mansel-Smith then took the seventh and eighth games, and though Ng Sze-kwong took the ninth, Mansel-Smith took the tenth after a couple of deuces, and the set—6-4.

In the third set play was fairly even until the fourth game was completed, when the score stood at two games all, but the Hongkong representative then won four games in succession, fairly easily, and the set by six games to two.

The fourth set was also evenly contested, with no long rallies, but after four all had been called, Mansel-Smith took the next two sets and won 6-3, the score then standing at two sets all.

In the deciding set of the rubber, Ng Sze-kwong went well ahead from the start and at one period the score stood at four games to nil in his favour. Mansel-Smith then made good progress and seemed to be in better staying condition than his opponent. He won three games in succession; then lost one and won one, but in the final game, lost game, set and rubber.

Ng Sze-kwong's victory was undoubtedly due to his clever placing, and many of his winning strokes were made by putting the ball just over the net, while others were the result of following up his strokes and anticipating his opponent's returns. He was particularly good in backhand-play, but lost points on several occasions by his attempts to cut. Mansel-Smith played chiefly a back-line game and by means of his height and long reach was able to keep his opponent constantly on the run, but the latter, although tiring visibly towards the finish, was able to last sufficiently long to gain the winning point.

### INTERPORT DOUBLES MATCH.

In the Interport lawn tennis doubles match, played on the lawn of the Country Club on June 8th, Messrs. Ng Sze-kwong and Lok Wei (Hongkong) gained a substantial victory over Messrs. W. S. A. Pott and A. W. Mansel-Smith (Shanghai) by three straight sets—7-5, 6-3, 8-6.

There was a very large attendance of spectators and some pretty tennis was witnessed, but there were few long rallies, and it was not until the fifth game of the second set that excitement became intense; in this set, on Mansel-Smith's service, six deuces were called before Pott made the winning stroke.

In the opening set play was of rather moderate quality and neither side showed good combination. Ng Sze-kwong took the first game of his service, and Shanghai then won three games in succession, but in the eighth game Hongkong drew level and the score was called four all. Ng Sze-kwong and Mansel-Smith again won their games or service and five all was called, but Hongkong then took two games in succession and won the set 6-5.

In the second set, Hongkong took the first two games and the fourth and fifth, but in the sixth there was a lengthy struggle in which Shanghai finally came out on top, bringing the score to 4-2 in Hongkong's favour. In the seventh game the best rally of the match was witnessed, in which Ng Sze-kwong eventually got the better of his opponent in a series of hot returns. The ninth game was also well contested, running to three deuces with Hongkong gaining the final point and winning the set 6-3.

In the third set, Hongkong went quickly into the lead and won four games in succession. Shanghai took the fifth game, and Hongkong the sixth. Then Shanghai made a wonderful recovery and by taking five games of the reel gained the lead, with a score of six games to five. Hongkong won the twelfth game of the set, bringing the scores level at six games all, and then annexed the next two games, thus winning set, rubber and match.

Ng Sze-kwong played remarkably good tennis throughout. His service was sound, and in returning shots he made some beautiful backhand drives, as well as showing accurate ability in taking by comparison and was weak in the opening set, particularly at the net, but in the two later sets his service was excellent and his net play distinctly good. For Shanghai, Pott played a steady game throughout, but was frequently at fault in his service, with several double faults. Mansel-Smith played far below his usual form and it was not until the match was almost over that he gave a glimpse of it. He had many opportunities to "smash," but on most occasions put the ball into the net instead of over it. The Hongkong pair took many risks in that both played well up to the net when receiving service and returns, and lost several points in this way by being unable to take a quick return near the base line, but Ng Sze-kwong's agility compensated to a great extent for this fault and his volleying and judgment of distance was all that could be desired.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE LOOTING AT ICHANG.

In reference to the looting at Ichang by Chinese soldiers reported in yesterday's Daily Press, the following few gleanings from officers or translated from the Chinese Press in Shanghai are given in the N.C. Daily News:—The Bank of China was among the first buildings to be looted, while a number of other foreign firms and godowns suffered more or less. Numerous Chinese firms also suffered greatly. Shops in the vicinity of the South Gate were burnt to the ground, but before setting fire to them, the marauders took care that most, if not all, of the contents of the shops were taken away.

The premises of the Stamp Tax Bureau and the Wine and Tobacco Tax Offices were entered by soldiers and looted, and the directors of the former was shot dead. Several hundred persons have either suffered wounds or been killed.

Generals Sun Chuan-fang and Wang Tsching have been ordered by Tschun Chan-yuan to the spot. They left Hankow on the 5th, and according to a telegram received in Shanghai on the following day, "the city is as quiet as usual."

One report states that the telegraph wires have been cut and communication interrupted, but this has been denied and messages are being received in Shanghai as usual.

The Nishin Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company, according to word received, has sustained heavy losses. Their offices and godowns have been looted and the messages, consignees, fires were reported in five places throughout the city simultaneously.

According to the Chinese Press, American, Japanese and Chinese business houses were the heaviest sufferers. Among the American companies looted or partly looted were the Standard Oil Co. and the Robert Dollar Co.

### A THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Nishin Kisen Kaisha Steamship Co. at Shanghai received telegrams from its Hankow agent containing the following—

On the night of the 4th instant a mutiny broke out which was worse than which took place at Ichang last year. Fires were started in eight different sections of the city. The Bank of China, the Chamber of Commerce, the Road Bureau, and 70 odd other organizations were either burnt or looted. The N.K.K. godowns, as well as those of other shipping companies have suffered greatly. Nine of ten Japanese shops have been looted, two Japanese residents have been injured, while from 60 to 70 Chinese have been killed or injured. The following night, all Japanese women and children, were taken aboard the Company's str. *Taipei Maru*, while the men are in the Japanese Consulate.

The Chinese Press in Shanghai stated that an organization had received word that over 1,000 houses were burned and more than half the shops in the city have been looted. The fire would not have been so serious had not a strong wind been blowing at the time. The foreign firms are not included in the number given.

Trouble, states another message, has also taken place at Shui, a town in the vicinity of Ichang. A number of foreign missionaries are residing in this town. With reference to the Wuchang affair, a telegram was received by the N.K.K. agency stating that the trouble was caused by some 1,000 soldiers of the 2nd Battalion who had arrived from Ichang to be disbanded. Fire broke out in various places. Steam launches between Hankow and Ichang had discontinued their services, and as telegraph wires between the two cities had been interrupted, no communication was possible. No further information was received.

### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

A Peking message circulated by the Asiatic News Agency says:—

A private cablegram from New York dated May 30th says that in reply to the despatch of the British Government concerning the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the State Department says that the United States will have nothing to say provided American interests in the Pacific and the Far East, especially in the Republic of China, are not affected in any way by its stipulations; while the Chinese Government, through its representatives in London and Tokyo, has formally informed the British and the Japanese Governments that the people of China will be satisfied if nothing is mentioned in the renewed Anglo-Japanese Alliance Treaty relating to China's political independence and territorial integrity. Further, the cablegram adds that in order to meet the wishes of the British Government, and also to smooth over American popular sentiments towards Japan, Mr. Obata has advocated the unconditional restoration of Kinschow to China, or with a view to inducing the Chinese Government and people to consent to the opening of direct negotiations, Japan should show her friendly conditions to China previous to the opening of negotiations so as to lessen the fear of the Chinese for harsh terms.

The remaining singles matches were played on the courts of the Cercle Sportif, Francis. The games were between J. Tanaka (Shanghai) and Ng Sze-kwong (Hongkong) and M. W. Lo (Hongkong) and W. Mansel-Smith (Shanghai).

## LOOTING SPREAD TO WUCHANG.

BURNING AND ROBBING BY LAWLESS ICHANG SOLDIERY.

MINT RIFLED.

HANKOW, June 7th. Some 1,000 of the soldiers who were concerned in the looting of Ichang arrived at Hankow this morning, and have been placed in the barracks at W. Chang by orders of the Tschun Chan-yuan. It is understood that they will be gradually disbanded.

It appears that these troops were on their way to Hankow with a view to their disbandment. They spent the hours of waiting for the China Merchants' steamer to leave Ichang by going ashore. After a while they started looting and eventually returned to the steamer with their loot.

The vessel was intercepted during the voyage by orders from the Tschun Chan-yuan to proceed to Hankow direct.

June 8th, 11.30 a.m. Local troops at Wuchang last night started looting and burning the city. It is officially reported that the Mint has been robbed.

According to unofficial reports, the looters reformed patrols all down this morning, under a pretence of maintaining order, which they are not doing.

At present Hankow is safe.—*Reuter.*

## TROUBLE THREATENING IN HUPEH.

HANKOW, June 8th.

A mutiny occurred in Wuchang last night, at about 11 o'clock, and two hours later broke out at four places there, burning till daybreak. The cause is not yet known, but according to all accounts, the soldiers of the 21st Brigade, who arrived at Wuchang from Ichang yesterday morning, are reported to have instigated the soldiers of the 2nd Division, who are under the command of Tschun Wang Chan-yuan. It is said that there are a number of casualties among the civilians and the soldiery. Owing to the breaking of communications between Hankow and Wuchang, no definite details have been received yet, but so far as is seen, it seems true that the Government Mint there has been reduced to ashes, and that there are signs of mutiny spreading in Hupeh.

Martial law has now been proclaimed in Wuchang.—*Eastern News Agency.*

## ORDER RESTORED IN ICHANG.

HANKOW, June 7th.

Order has now been restored in Ichang city by the 18th Division. Tschun Wang Chan-yuan has despatched Mr. Shin Kai, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Hupeh, and Mr. Wei Sung-lien, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Ichang and Shensi, to all the foreign Consulates at Ichang to offer an apology. He has also notified that he intends to negotiate the matter of indemnity after the completion of investigations into the affair by the provincial Office of Hupeh.

LATER.

It has come to light that the rioters who pillaged and burnt the larger part of the city of Ichang are the soldiers of the 21st Brigade, who were given orders on June 4th to be transferred to Haining from Ichang. They had all embarked by day, but at night about half past ten they stole out of the boat and commenced their atrocities, setting fire to several quarters and looting indiscriminately all over the city. About two-thirds of the rioters who returned to the boat before daylight the next day, changed their pre-arranged destination, and came down to Wuchang this morning at 8 o'clock, when Tschun Wang Chan-yuan permitted them to land under strict surveillance, accommodating them at the Honkow barracks. It is learnt that they are shortly to be disbanded.—*Eastern News Agency.*

## LOSSES ESTIMATED AT \$12,000,000.

A Hankow message states that it is estimated that the total losses amount to no less than \$12,000,000. The Hupeh authorities have remitted \$50,000,000 to Ichang to aid the sufferers.

A telegram from Peking reports that the Diplomatic Body has met to discuss the matter, and it was decided to ask the Hankow Consular Body to send two representatives to Ichang to investigate losses sustained by the foreign merchants. One of the Ministers is reported to have urged that since the Chinese Government was unable to protect foreign interests in Ichang, steps should be taken by the Diplomatic Body to do so, but the Doyen is reported as saying that representations will be made to the Peking authorities when the proper time comes.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

received telegraphic information that looting, burning and shooting were going on at Wuchang. The extent of the damage, those responsible for it and who were the particular sufferers were not indicated.

## ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give the last of his Organ Recitals for the present in St. John's Cathedral on Thursday next at 9.15 p.m. The programme will include several pieces which have not been played here before, or only infrequently and in response to a number of requests. Widor's famous Toccata in F which has frequently figured in these programmes. The novelties will be a Pedal Study entitled "The Magic Harp" by the well-known Recitalist, J. A. Meale, a Romance by the distinguished American Composer Horatio Parker and two numbers from an Organ Suite by the recitalist. The vocalist will be Miss Jean Lawson who will sing an extract from Sullivan's "The Prodigal Son" and Alicia Noddham's "My harp is on the willow tree."

## JAPAN'S NAVAL EFFORT.

REMARKABLE COMPARISONS.

Since Japan does not unduly advertise her armaments, the extraordinary efforts she is now making to strengthen her position as a naval and military power are not fully appreciated abroad. It is

certainly not common knowledge that Japan, in the current year, is devoting no less than 43.7 per cent. of her total revenue to the navy and army. Naval armaments, alone, represent an expenditure equal to 32 per cent. of the entire Budget. An analysis of this expenditure reveals the interesting fact that 55 per cent. of the money voted for the navy goes towards new construction. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* prints a table showing the proportion of national income which the three leading naval Powers are at present spending on new naval construction, as distinct from other branches of the naval service:—

Japan ..... 17.5 per cent.  
United States ..... 1.6  
Great Britain ..... 1.1

According to the *Public Ledger* this shows that Japan is putting forth ten times as much effort in naval expansion, in proportion to her national budget, as the United States, and about fifteen times as much as Great Britain. It further shows that since Germany in 1914 set aside 221,000,000 marks, or only 0.2 per cent. of her income, for the benefit of her navy, while Japan in 1921-22 proposes to use 32 per cent. of her income for the like object, Japan is making a five-fold greater effort in naval expansion than Germany made in the last year before the war. Reducing the German naval estimates of 1914-15 to yen, the following comparison is obtained:—

Yen 110,500,000  
Japanese naval budget, 1921-22.

Yen 490,000,000

Making allowance for the depreciation in money values since 1914, and assuming five yen in 1921 to be equal in purchasing power to two yen in 1914, Japan, it appears, is still spending about twice as much on her navy as Germany proposed to spend in 1914-15. These figures undoubtedly offer food for thought. The *Ledger*, however, goes on to argue that when Japan has completed the present programme her navy will be approximately equal in strength to that of the United States. This assertion is open to dispute. Reckoning Dreadnought capital ships only, America has completed 19, and is building 18—a total of 37. Japan has completed 12 (including two "semi-Dreadnoughts"), and is building, or about to build, 15—a total of 27. The Japan total, moreover, will not be attained before 1928, and it is not improbable that long before that date America will have laid down additional ships. The really significant fact is the tremendous proportion of her revenue which Japan devotes it necessary to set aside for naval armaments. Her statesmen assure the world that the fleet in process of creation is such an appalling cost exists solely for defence, but they do not tell us from what quarter aggression is feared.—*Naval and Military Record.*

## RICE AND SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

QUAINT LETTER FROM SHANGHAI MERCHANTS.

The Chinese Press of Shanghai continues to give prominence to agitation concerning the proposed licensing of rice shops in the International Settlement. The following is a translation of a letter which has been addressed to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce by the Rice Shop Association.

"Under the Shanghai Municipal Council, under the pretext that the price of rice is high, desires that all rice shops in the Settlement should apply to the Council for a license, and to have the shops open to inspection at any time. This has caused great excitement amongst the owners of rice shops, and, despite repeated appeals for help, their desire to have the proposed licensing cancelled has so far not been realized. Considering that rice shops do legal business, and that the nature of it cannot be compared with that of amusement resorts, it is not necessary for the Council to license them. If the Council intends to prevent the price of rice going up, it should pay strict attention to the smuggling of rice, a business in which rice shops are not concerned. They are established to supply food to the inhabitants, and their capital is in the majority of cases too small to allow of their hoarding rice for the purpose of sending it abroad. The proposed licensing will not benefit the people, but it will impair the sovereign rights of the country. The Council's action is wrong, and carried out means that in future other businesses will be licensed. The General Chamber of Commerce, being the senior institution, is asked to communicate with the Municipal Council and urge them to comply with the wishes of the public by cancelling their proposal to issue these licenses."

## DON'T BUY GLASSES

as you would shoes. Many defects of the eye

are revealed only by a careful examination, and

can only be corrected with specially ground

lenses. If your eyes trouble you, have them

thoroughly examined and scientifically tested in

the Refracting chamber of the Hongkong Optical

Co., Successors to Clark &amp; Co. Manufacturing

&amp; Refracting opticians (the only competent

optical manufacturing house in the Colony)

located in 53, Queen's Road Central, and a pair

of lenses will be specially ground to correct their

defects.—*Advt.*

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# RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Nothing seems to be known in Hongkong regarding the model that Mr. Pomeroy, R.A., has made of a War Memorial for Hongkong which a London paper devoted to Eastern affairs reports to be on exhibition in the Royal Academy at Burlington Arcade. No order for a design has gone home to the Royal Academician from Hongkong, and the announcement which was reproduced in the *Daily Press* last Saturday has left people wondering whether (1) a mistake has been made by the reporter in the name of the place for which the memorial is intended, or (2) whether some private benefactor is contemplating a gift to the Colony. We may dismiss from our thoughts the idea that any such memorial is intended for "Hongkong," and I have seen no mention of any such a proposal for "Hankow." There is one other possible explanation. When one thinks of the fact that the Royal Academician of Mr. Pomeroy's rank and reputation would devote his time to making a model for a memorial in Hongkong without having a definite commission. So the whole thing at present is "wropt in mystery."

The local Committee, I am told, have sent home for sanction to reproduce the famous Constable on the "Finest Site," and for specifications. But on the "major part of the memorial"—the Union Club—there is preserved a silence that is significant, perhaps of failure. A big sum is needed and not one half of it appears to be yet in sight.

What has happened to that two million odd dollars which the Government pocketed as profit on the control of opium shipping during the war? It will be remembered that the Colonial Secretary some two years ago contemplated expending the money on an extension of the University, and on the building of flats and a magnificent hotel at Kowloon, but some time later announced that the shipowners had raised the question of the Government's title to do this, and claimed the return of this profit. We are likely, I understand, to hear something about the matter at an early date. In these times of severe depression in the shipping business owners feel the need of the money to which they lay claim; but to which the Government has tenaciously stuck.

Many readers will be able to recall the amusing speech made at the last St. Andrew's Ball by Chief Johnston, who facetiously referred to himself as a "Bongrove" product of a hard riding, hard drinking, hard swearing, godless race, whose chief occupation in life round about the days of Robert Bruce appears to have been the lifting of other people's cattle." He told a little story about a footsore and weary traveller who had been turned empty away when he knocked at the door of a house, exclaiming in desperation "Are there no Christians in this place?" To which the old lady replied "No, we're a Johnstones and Jardines hereabout," and slammed the door in the man's face. A line or two in S. R. Crockett's "The Dew of their Youth," which I have just been reading, called this speech to mind. Writing of the Yule Fair in the Eden Valley the author says:—

"The rooks were cawing belatedly in the tall ashes round the big square, into which in the old times of the Annandale shievers, the country folk used to drive the cattle to be out of the way of the Johnstones and Jardines."

What a family reputation to live down!

A local resident has a little daughter in England, aged 13, with a precocious penchant for literature, who delights in introducing into her letters the most unfamiliar words with which she gets acquainted. This is father's retaliation!

Sciolist that I was through habitude or ignorance I had been adiabatically to my friend's hebdomadal visits to Cheung Chow, salutiferous and hypnagogic though they seemed to be. Although I may be sesquipedalian I am not scrupulous and am naturally silentious. I feel that the following, much lucubration with the aid of my onomasticon, will, in spite of your philomathy, give you cephalalgia. Let me now make an encomiastical adumbration which I trust will not be acataleptic.

On Cheung Chow you may discern two scabrous mamelons, with rufescent or fuscescent cyathiformal shades; no bosage but a rugose gleby surface, with tophaceous patches. The agrestical segregation is on one of these mamelons, and after opsonation we reached it in spite of orthopy.

My companion, the toftman, may have been thesaurical but the cause was now semantic. The gramineaceous slopes, touched each morning with rosmarine, tempted me to become an eremite, even to the extent of hibernation in Cheung Chow. There one might herborize, or become a herpetologist, or if oryctological inclined find crinaceological remains. Or the hodiernal consuetudes might be more interesting; one might watch the hegemonic methods of geopotential labourers, the much-areolation and shrowding, and see the uberous results of each oryza seel.

Now this operose effusion must be curtate.

Friend Adversarius, who sometimes revels in the use of words which are not current coin of the realm, will have to look to his laurels when such rivals as the author of this letter are about!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT SOOKUMPO.

## A JAPANESE SHOT AND STABBED.

The caretaker of the Japanese crematorium, a Mr. Isaitzka was found by his wife, on Sunday night, dying on the road, about 70 yards from his house, with a bullet wound in the left breast, and two stab wounds in the body. According to a statement made by the wife, she left the house about 8 p.m., to go to the corner of the street to buy some cigarettes, leaving her little son in the care of her husband. On the way back, she stumbled against her husband's prostrate form. He was then still alive, and died in her arms about a minute afterwards. He was unable to speak, but made some gestures which she was unable to understand. On examining the house, some chairs and a table were overturned, as if a struggle had taken place, and there was blood on the floor which could be traced all the way down the stairs to the spot where the deceased was found. This makes it appear that the attack was committed in the house and the deceased must have chased his assailant until he collapsed from loss of blood. The child was in the house unhurt. Nothing had been stolen from the house, a fact which convinces the police that the object of the murder was not robbery. Enquiries were made amongst the neighbours, but no one heard any scuffle in the house. The deceased's wife is unable to give the police any clue as to the cause of the murder. As far as she knew, her husband had had no quarrel with anyone. The deceased, who was 41 years of age, had lived many years in Hongkong, and is described as being well liked among his fellow nationals in the Colony.

# A WIFE'S BLACK EYE.

## A DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL INCIDENT.

A Chinese woman summoned her husband at the Magistracy, yesterday, for assault. She had an ugly black eye and told the Magistrate that her husband and some friends celebrated the dragon boat festival with plenty of samshu. He got drunk and became quarrelsome. She remonstrated with him, and he gave her a black eye and kicked her down the stairs. The husband said that it was the wife who got drunk. She abused him in the presence of his friends, and when he told her to shut up, she struck him, and then ran to the staircase and blew a police whistle. She could not stand straight, and fell down the stairs, receiving the black eye in the fall. He did not touch her.

After examining the woman's eye, the Magistrate (Mr. Lindell) decided that it must have been caused with a fist, and fined the defendant \$5. He was also ordered to pay his wife \$5 compensation.

The Wife: What shall I do now? I dare not return home. He might kill me for bringing him to Court.

The Magistrate referred her to the charge-room Inspector.

# AN OFFICIAL'S "SECOND WIFE."

## SENT TO PRISON FOR THEFT FROM WIFE NO. 1.

The second wife of a Kwangsi official was charged at the Magistracy by the man's *lit sui*, or legal wife, with the theft of a quantity of clothing, jewellery and money valued together at \$1,807. When the charge was read out to her, the defendant refused to plead, and in spite of all the interpreter's attempts and the Magistrate's threat to send her straight to jail, she was silent. The Magistrate eventually gave up the effort as hopeless, and called for evidence. The complainant said that she lived with the defendant in Yuewah Street. She went to Canton for the week-end and placed the defendant in charge. When she came back, she found her box had been broken open and the property mentioned in the charge was missing. The defendant was not in the house. Complainant informed the police and later identified the defendant and her property at the station.

Sergeant Fallon said that he found the defendant on board the Macao boat *Chienchow*. The clothing he found in a parcel. In a box which the defendant held in her hand he found the money and a part of the jewellery. The rest of the jewellery was found by the female searcher on the defendant's person. The defendant refused to say a word.

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

This little incident reminds me of another of local origin. A wife was wanting to communicate to her husband at the tiffin table an item of news which she did not want the Little Picher to understand, so she employed words and phrases which were "double Dutch" to her young offspring. Puzzled and annoyed, he exclaimed: "Why do you speak such hard words, mother?"

The Flapper is now wanting to know who gave her this name, and why? Who christened her? I know not, but the most probable origin of the word "flapper," a shikar writer, is a sporting one, referring to the shooting of wild duck in August, when the young ducks flap along the water unable to fly properly. The inference is that both sorts of flappers have just arrived at an age when they are fair game for pursuit by men, but without the experience to safeguard them.

ROBERTSON RANDOM.

# THE CENSUS OF HONGKONG, 1921.

## PRELIMINARY REPORT.

The following preliminary report has been made by Mr. J. D. Lloyd, the Census Officer, on the recent census:—

The Census of the Colony was taken in the City of Victoria, Shaikwan and the Kowloon Peninsula (except Kowloon City) on April 24th; in the New Territories and Hongkong Villages between March 24th and April 24th; in the Harbour from April 23rd to April 26th.

2.—The figures given in the annexed tables were gathered from the totals given in the enumerators' books, the casting of which has been carefully checked.

3.—The taking of the Census gave rise to an abundant crop of puerile rumours, which gained wide currency and caused no little alarm, especially among the families of lower and middle class Chinese; a discussion of overcrowding by the Sanitary Board shortly before the date of the Census without doubt gravely affected the accuracy of the returns made by householders in the congested areas.

4.—The date fixed for the Census proved to be very unfortunate:—

(a.)—In the New Territories the majority of the inhabitants were found to be absent from their houses the whole day long, being busily engaged in preparations for planting the first crop of paddy, and the enumerators experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the requisite information.

(b.)—In the Island of Hongkong and the Mainland, large numbers of the Chinese adult male population were absent in their native villages, the date being the middle of the Ching Ming Festival; thus in several middle class residential sections the females were found to equal or exceed the males. The enumerators also reported difficulty in many cases, where all the adult males in a family were absent, in obtaining the necessary information from the females left behind.

5.—The Ching Ming Festival also caused great difficulties in holding together a sufficient number of enumerators, many enumerators who had been appointed and carefully trained resigned, or left the Colony without notice just as the schedules were ready for distribution, and others had to be found and receive hasty instructions at the last moment.

6.—The factors mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 undoubtedly reduced the numbers reported in the case of the land population, but it is as yet impossible to form any estimate of what percentage should be added to the figures reported to arrive at the true total of the normal population of the Colony.

I consider, however, that the figures found for the floating population are very near the truth, and give an accurate idea of the normal average floating population, which at times is abnormally increased for short periods by the presence of the deep sea fishing fleet, for which the Colony cannot be said to be the home port; this fleet was absent at the time the Census was taken.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.				
	1921.	Total.	1911.	Increase.
Island of Hongkong.....	219,456	341,360	169,208	72,152
Kowloon Peninsula.....	74,685	122,125	43,840	78,285
New Territories, North.....	32,112	33,580	32,747	833
New Territories, South.....	14,708	26,027	11,916	14,111
Floating Population.....	44,980	25,816	40,056	8,760
Total.....	316,841	552,908	297,777	255,131
Less Kowloon City.....	5,568	10,102	4,091	6,011
Total Increase.....	880,373	236,876	616,749	263,127
Add Unclassified.....			2,426	923
Total Increase.....			260,151	160,558
Total Increase.....			160,010	

# DIVING FOR OPIUM.

## LARGE HAIL BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

The ways of the opium smuggler are dark and peculiar. On Sunday, a chest containing 292 taels of the drug was found anchored to a large stone on the bed of the harbour, about 50 yards from Tinlok stone pier, Wanchai. Information had been received by Chief Preventive Officer Watt, who set out in a motor boat at dusk with some Chinese revenue officers to search for the opium. The searchers dived repeatedly without

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# I.—ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a.)—City of Victoria by Health Districts.....			
North Point.....	2,338	739	3,112
District No. 1.....			
Causeway Bay.....			
Bowrington and Wooning, Chong.....	9,739	7,047	17,386
District No. 2.....			
Wanchai.....	16,080	10,478	26,553
District No. 3.....			
Upper Levels.....	16,405	10,808	27,211
District No. 4.....			
Central.....	8,401	6,825	15,026
District No. 5.....			
Central.....	27,937	15,690	43,626
District No. 6.....			
Central.....	10,314	10,157	20,471
District No. 7.....			
Sheungwan and Tsingpoo.....	19,811	8,218	28,029
District No. 8.....			
Sheungwan and Tsingpoo.....	18,932	9,118	28,100
District No. 9.....			
Saiyungpoo—North of Government Civil Hospital.....	19,739	6,908	26,647
District No. 10.....			
Saiyungpoo.....	26,929	15,491	42,420
District No. 11.....			
West Point.....	15,678	11,703	27,383
Hill.....	1,354	671	2,025
(b.)—Foktulan.....	1,174	615	1,789
(c.)—Aberdeen.....	1,901	994	2,895
(d.)—Other Villages.....	995	473	1,468
(e.)—Shaikwan and Quarry Bay.....	11,733	5,325	17,058
(f.)—Stonecutters Island.....	31	20	51
Total.....	219,456	121,904	341,360

# II.—KOWLOON PENINSULA.

## (By Health Districts).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
District No. 11, Kowloon Point.....	7,584	4,360	11,944
District No. 12, Hung Hom.....	9,594	5,240	14,838
District No. 13, Yau Ma Tei.....	18,528	13,116	31,641
District No. 14, Mong Kok.....	17,363	11,651	29,014
District No. 15, Tai Kok Tsui and Sham Shui Po.....	10,143	5,633	15,776
District No. 16, Hong Kong Villages and Kowloon City.....	11,501	7,442	18,943
Total.....	74,885	47,441	122,126

# III.—NEW TERRITORIES.

## (By Police Districts).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a.)—North.....			
Ping Shan.....	5,990	5,449	11,439
Au Tau.....	6,081	5,738	11,819
Lokmachow (Santien).....	1,889	1,717	3,606
Shataukok.....	3,629	4,714	8,343
Sheungshui.....	3,707	3,858	7,565
Tai Po.....	4,459	4,054	8,513
Shatin.....	1,926	2,235	4,161
Shikung.....	4,531	5,515	9,546
Total.....	32,112	33,580	65,692
(b.)—South.....			
Lau Shan.....	2,447	2,193	4,640
Kowloon City (also included in H.D. 15).....	5,568	4,584	10,152
Lantau Island.....	3,048	2,796	5,844
Chungchow Island.....	2,976	2,059	5,035
Lamma Island.....	699	587	1,286
Total.....	14,708	12,219	26,927

# IV.—FLOATING POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria Harbour.....	23,942	14,628	38,570
Shaikwan Harbour.....	3,783	2,048	5,831
Stanley Harbour.....	150	116	276
Aberdeen.....	4,493	3,373	7,866
Cheungchow Harbour.....	2,061	1,480	3,541
Tai O Harbour.....	2,000	1,894	3,894
Tsun Wan.....	74	81	155
New Territories, North.....	2,600	1,307	3,907
Mercantile Marine.....	5,888		5,888
Total.....	44,980	25,815	70,795

	1921.	Total.	1911.	Increase.
Island of Hongkong.....	219,456	341,360	169,208	72,152
Kowloon Peninsula.....	74,685	122,125	43,840	78,285
New Territories, North.....	32,112	33,580	32,747	833
New Territories, South.....	14,708	26,027	11,916	14,111
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Total Increase.....	880,373	236,876	616,749	263,127
Add Unclassified.....			2,426	923
Total Increase.....			260,151	160,558
Total Increase.....			160,010	

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES FOR ALL SEASONS.

A SHOE THAT ENHANCES THE PLEASURE OF WALKING.

MADE IN BLACK AND BROWN, BOX CALF AND GLACE KID

FOR HARD WEAR—THERE IS NOTHING BETTER MADE.

**BROGUE SHOES**

THE IDEAL SHOE FOR GOLFERS AND ALL SPORTSMEN.

From \$25.00 to \$40.00 pair.

**ALL WHITE**

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES

DURING THE SEASON WE CAN SHOW YOU A LARGE SELECTION OF STYLES IN CANVAS, AND NUBUCK, WITH LEATHER AND NEOLIN SOLES.

\$15.00 to \$25.00 pair.

THE TYPHOON SEASON IS NOW APPROACHING.

Be forewarned—by having one of the latest improved BAROGRAPHS—and be forearmed.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

HONGKONG.

NEW RECORDS

2905 (SWANEE MYSTERY) 3301 (WHISPERING LEA WISH COULD MAKE IT SO)

2812 (PEGGY TELL ME) 2937 (LOVE NEST SONG OF THE ORIENT)

3351 (MARGIE BROADWAY ROSE) 3122 (AYALON JAPANESE SANDMAN)

2952 (CHILI BEAN BELLS OF MONTEREY) 2972 (TELL ME LITTLE GIPSY LA VEEDA)

2982 (IN OLD MANILA CUBAN MOON) 2995 (BO-LA-BO VENETIAN MOON)

**ANDERSON'S**

(THE RECORD SHOP.)

"HOTEL DE FRANCE," 23, BOULEVARD ROLLANDES, HANOL

UNDER New Management. Most Comfortable Rooms with Private Sitting-Room and Bath-Room attached to each room. French Cooking. Several Small Dining-Rooms for Families.

**Powell**

TELEPHONE 3148.

**BATHING SEASON.**

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S KNITTED BATHING COSTUMES

IN THE LATEST COLOURINGS BLUE, BROWN & GREEN HEATHER ALSO PLAIN NAVY.

**\$4.00 TO \$12.50**

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## P. &amp; O. BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

HOLDERS OF BEARER WARRANTS are hereby notified that Coupon Number 1 should be presented through BANKERS for dividend payable 15th JUNE, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for 9 months less Income Tax.  
Hongkong, June 13th, 1921. 1055

## OLD WELLINGTONIANS DINNER.

It is proposed to hold an OLD WELLINGTONIANS DINNER on SATURDAY, June 18th. Will any Old Wellingtonians wishing to be present kindly send in their names to Mr. F. A. POLLOCK, c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., before June 16th. 1056

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN FIRM requires at once CHINESE CLERK. First-class knowledge of English essential. Apply own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, salary required to Box No. 1057, Care of Daily Press Office. 1057

## HEADQUARTERS OF THE PROVINCE OF MACAO.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE—2nd Department.

## NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on the 30th day of JUNE, at 12 o'clock P.M., and on the day previously arranged for—

BEFORE A COMMITTEE composed of—The Chief of Military Service—The Commander of the European Company of Garrison Artillery, and an Officer of the European Company of the Field Artillery, the SALE will take place, by auction, of 40,000 POUNDS OF IRON CASTINGS procured from various sources of War Materials, having been considered useless for service of this Colony, they are now condemned.

## RULES TO BE OBSERVED.

The intended Buyers or their legal Representatives shall have to hand to the President of the Committee, until the day and hour as above mentioned, their proposals for purchase under closed and sealed covers written in Portuguese, and made up in the following manner—  
The Firm—  
Established or residing in the City of—  
Street—  
No.—  
hereby propose or proposes to buy the Castings for the sum of—  
cents per pound, undertaking to observe any stipulations whatever that may be imposed by the Committee.

On the proposals no alteration should be altered or erased unless the alterations are duly testified.

The lowest price that the intended Buyers may offer in their proposals, should not be less than \$2.50 per piece (100) castings.

The Castings will not be delivered to the adjudicated Buyer until the Materials are completely justified according to their components. The costs of transportation from the localities where the Materials are lying, shall be borne by the adjudicated Buyer.

The intended Buyers who have not tendered a genuine and correct offer shall be entirely discarded from the transaction.

Military Secretary's Office—2nd Military Department, in Macao, 2nd May, 1921.  
Chief of Department,  
(signed) MANUEL ALVES MORGADO,  
Captain of Military Administration. 1060

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CONSIGNEE per Company's Steamer

## "MENIOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 13th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have been landed in the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd July, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 12th, 1921. 1061

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "YATHING"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 13th, 1921. 1062

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOR SALE.

5 SEATER MAXWELL CAR. Tyres practically new. Engine just been overhauled, \$1,400 or best offer.  
Apply—  
Box 1054,  
Care of Daily Press Office 1058

SEALED proposals for the purchase of the U.S. Army Transport, "CROOK" Manila Bay, will be received at the Office of the Department, Quartermaster, U.S. Army Building, Muelle San Francisco, Manila, P.I., until 11 a.m., JULY 18th, 1921, at which time and place they will be opened.

## PARTIAL DESCRIPTION.

Twin Screw  
Steel Hull  
Tonnage, Gross ... 4128 tons  
Net ... 2703  
Length ... 450' 2 1/2"  
Beam ... 47' 11"  
Moulded Depth ... 31' 3"  
Mean Draft Light ... 11' 11"  
Loaded ... 21' 3"  
Displacement (normal) ... 5860 tons  
Bunker capacity ... 1568 tons  
Built in ... 1882  
Speed ... 13 knots  
Equipped with wireless ...

Full description of vessel, terms of sale, blank proposals, etc., may be obtained by applying to the American Consul-General, Hongkong. 1059

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## LARSEN, SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

MEMBERS wishing to Subscribe for one or more LARSEN SUBS. for the Official Meeting 1922 (if obtainable at about the same price as last year—i.e. \$300) will please apply in writing to the undersigned, or sign the Lists, posted in the Hongkong Club, Jockey Club Stables and the Coffee Room at the Race Course. As owing to Political troubles in Mongolia there may be difficulty in obtaining ponies, an early application is considered advisable, and it is proposed to close the Lists on JUNE 25th. H. BIRKETT,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, June 9th, 1921. 1045

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE next GYMKHANA is fixed for JUNE 25th, 1921.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, Canaway Bay Stables, and the Office of the Jockey Club in Hongkong Club annex. Entries CLOSE TUESDAY, 14th JUNE, but it is requested that they be sent in earlier, if possible. 1042

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 15th JUNE, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 25th JUNE, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers. 1060

## NOTICE.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 43727—12 old silver shares No. 14837/68 now vested into 60 Gold Shares in this Society standing in the name of Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTS BEACH (Deceased), late of READING, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a Certificate for the 60 Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, May 24th, 1921. 1064

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

## THURSDAY,

JUNE 16th,  
At 9.15 P.M.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 12th, 1921. 1061

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "YATHING"

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 13th, 1921. 1062

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for—  
Boxes CR. KX, LM, LN, LR, LU.  
LW, MA, 50.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON MOTOR CYCLE 4 cyl. 1920, electric model, fully equipped, pillion seat, new condition throughout, \$600 or nearest offer. Apply Box MC, c/o Daily Press Office. 80

## TO LET

FURNISHED or Unfurnished, KELLET CREST, No. 69, The Peak.  
Box No. 1059,  
Care of Daily Press Office. 1050

## TO LET FURNISHED.

FROM June 24th to October 4th. No. 22, PEAK.  
Apply—  
G. M. HARSTON,  
Hotel Mansions. 1031

## WANTED.

ENGINEERING, MACHINERY, & HARDWARE ASSISTANT (Chinese) for export Agency. Must be good Salesman. Permanent position. Good prospects for energetic man.  
Apply giving Age, full particulars of Experience and Salary expected to Box No. 1035, Care of Daily Press Office. 1035

BRITISH GROUP of MANUFACTURERS making competitive lines of all Hardware, Paints, Machinery and Plant with their own Technical Staff in China desire to hear of a first-class firm of Merchants who will work with them the territory of Hongkong, Kwantung, and Kiangsu. Replies in confidence to Box 1020, c/o Daily Press Office. 1020

REQUIRED a First-class Hardware and Machinery SALESMAN with good connection in Hongkong to take sole charge of Sale Office. Reply giving full details of age, experience, salary required, etc., to Box 1021, c/o Daily Press Office. 1021

## SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "CADMUS"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named Ship with Engines and Boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board.

Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of sale, and permits to view the ship may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Forms of Tender will be issued on application to the undersigned. A deposit of \$100 is required before Forms of Tender can be issued.

The vessel will be on view from the 22nd MAY to the 25th JUNE, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and Tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon, on MONDAY, 27th JUNE.

Length over all ... 311 ft.  
Length between Perpendiculars ... 155 ft.  
Breadth, extreme ... 33 ft. 6 in.  
Depth in hold (Top of Keel to Upper Deck Beam at side) ... 15 ft. 3 in.  
Nominal Displacement ... 1070 Tons.  
Propelling Machinery:—Vertical Inverted Triple expansion (Twins of 1,400 H.P.).  
Cylinders—High, Two of 11 ft.  
Low, Two of 22 ft.  
Intermediate. Two of 18 ft.  
Stroke 20"  
Boilers—Nicolson Water Tube, 4 No.  
H. G. LOWE,  
Naval Store Officer.  
Hongkong, May 19th, 1921. 1071

## SALE by tender of W. D. Vessel "HERCULES"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named vessel with Engines and Boilers and various spare stores.

Tender forms will be issued on application to the undersigned.

Tender forms to reach the Ordnance Office, not later than 12 Noon, JULY 15th, 1921.

The vessel is now lying at B.A.S.C. Pier and can be viewed on production of form of tender to the Officer in charge Transport, R.A.S.C.

Particulars of the vessel are:—  
Steam vessel.  
Length ... 85 feet.  
Beam ... 17 ft. 2 inches.  
Depth ... 10 ft. 3 inches.  
Displacement Tonnage ... 170.  
Horse Power ... 350.  
Knots ... 10.  
Working pressure per sq. in. 160 lbs.  
Engines by Cox & Co. Falmouth.  
Vessel built at Falmouth.  
Construction of vessel, Wood up to water line, iron plated above.

Approximate carrying capacity:—  
25 Tons or 100 Passengers.  
E. G. SPINKS, Captain,  
Ordnance Officer.

R.A.O.C. Depot,  
Queen's Road East 1046

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1920.

With Index, Price \$7.50.  
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

## INTIMATION

## OLD

## BROWN BRANDY.



25 Years in wood.

Specially selected for

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 618.

## BIRTHS.

CORE.—At Shanghai, on June 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES H. CORE, a son.

GALLUP.—At Shanghai, on June 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. GALLUP, a son.

GODDARD.—At Shanghai, on June 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. D. GODDARD, a daughter.

SOUZA.—At Shanghai, on June 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. C. DE SOUZA, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—NORTON.—At Shanghai, on June 2nd, JAMES GORDON ADAMS, to ANNIE LOUISE NORTON, of Oxford.

FAIRBANKS—WITHERS.—At Shanghai, on June 8th, JAMES FAIRBANKS, of Chinking, to LILIAN WITHERS.

ROTHERFORD—PACKENHAM.—At Shanghai, on June 6th, HUBERT, fourth son of the late Dr. T. S. RUTHERFORD, of Fulborough, Sussex, to HARRISON BAYNE, second daughter of Mr. G. C. PACKENHAM, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

SORROCA—SOUSA.—At the Roman Catholic Church, No. 37, Nakamachi, Kobe, PEDRO BLANCO SORROCA, second son of the late Dr. Celso Sorroca, and Mrs. FRANCISCA BLANCO SORROCA, of Barcelona, Spain, to MARCELA DOLORES, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. SOUSA, of Kobe. 1064

SYKES—POWELL.—In San Francisco, on May 5th, ERIC ANTHONY SYKES, of Shanghai, to CATHERINE A. POWELL, nee BURGESS.

WATSON—TODD.—At Shanghai, on June 7th, CHARLES MARSH WATSON, of Greenroft, Annap, Dumfriesshire, to KATHLEEN, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Todd, Worcester Gardens, Sutton, Surrey.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 14th, 1921

## CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The Consultative Commission of the League of Nations, entrusted with the control of the traffic in opium and other harmful drugs, held its first meeting at Geneva on May 2nd. The object of the Commission is to assist the Council of the League with a view to ensuring the carrying out of the provisions of the Hague Convention with regard to the drugs mentioned. Sir JOHN JORDAN (Great Britain) and Mr. HAMILTON

Watson (America) were present at the meeting as experts. The Commission drew up a list of questions to be addressed to the signatories of the Hague Convention in order to obtain the information necessary to the task of the Commission. One wonders how China would stand catechising on the subject at the present time. It is patent that there has been reaction on a considerable scale in China during the last few years. The Government has lost grip on the provinces, and opium is being grown in many of them extensively. That the Government means well is proved by the fact that it has deliberately sacrificed, and is content to sacrifice, an income of between three and four million taels per annum which used to be received in the form of import duty on the drug. The Government is well aware that its laws against the cultivation of the poppy and the traffic in opium are being disregarded to an ever increasing extent, but it seems impotent to enforce obedience. In many of the provinces the growing of the poppy is encouraged by the local officials, who disregard the mandates of the President and grow wealthy on the proceeds of opium taxation. Here, for example, is an extract from a letter by a missionary in Shensi—one of the provinces, he it noted, in the area of the great famine:—

Unfortunately not all the land is sown with grain for much has been given up to opium cultivation; some districts are a veritable devil's garden, as the poppy is now in full bloom, and I have noted that where the scarcity has been greatest, there opium is most in evidence. I am informed that one town alone has yielded \$800,000 in opium taxes and this is a low estimate. It must be so, as it is an open secret that only friends of the powers that be are given the coveted office of opium inspectors, as their fortunes are assured in a few days, they being bribed to declare only a fraction of the amount actually grown. Recently, 13 carts laden with opium, gold and silver, passed from one city a little to the west, to another city well known to me; this, with six women, was a present to an official in the latter.

There are many other provinces of China of which a similar story could be told. The opium smuggled into Hongkong and into Shanghai from these provinces is incredibly large. It is stated in the leading Shanghai newspaper that the opium pipe is almost as much in evidence in the Chinese restaurants and tea houses of that port now as it was in the days before prohibition was decreed.

A great deal has been made by the anti-opium people of a recent announcement by Reuter that the Hongkong Government has entered into a contract with the Government of India for ten chests of opium per month for the ensuing year, and one might suppose from the nature of the comments on this item of news that, for the failure to suppress opium smoking in China, Hongkong is entirely responsible. That, of course, is ridiculous. The amount which Hongkong is importing from India this year is the lowest figure yet reached in the Colony and has been described by the British Legation as showing "a reduction of many hundreds per cent. compared with the import of 1912, since which date a steady reduction has taken place." It is perfectly clear from the heavy slump which has taken place during the last three years in the Hongkong Government's revenue from opium, that in Hongkong we are no more able to effectually prevent the smuggling of the far cheaper China-grown opium into the Colony than the provinces in China seem able to prevent smuggling from one to the other. The large seizures which our revenue officers make from time to time would represent, probably, but a very small fraction if it could be compared with the total amount which evades the vigilance of their protective forces of informers and detectives. It is not from Hongkong, but into Hongkong that opium is smuggled. The extremely high cost of drug in Hongkong would make smuggling into the cheaper markets of China a very unprofitable occupation.

If China herself had completely stopped the growth of opium and continued to suppress all traffic in the drug with the same vigour and determination that characterised the early years of the prohibition the export from India to Hongkong would have ceased entirely by now.

Urged no doubt by the Anti-Opium organisations and the attention which is given to the question by the League of Nations, the President of China issues from time to time fulminations against the recurrence of the traffic. A mandate was issued last year, and another about ten days ago. This last

one says that owing to local disorganisation the former mandate has not been faithfully observed in some parts of the country, and it emphasises the Government's determination to see that it is strictly carried into effect in future. The Mandate adds that Special Commissioners will be sent to the provinces to enquire into cultivation of poppy and the traffic in drugs, and threatens severe punishment for local officials who do not observe the anti-opium measures already introduced. These threats are not new, and experience gives us little reason to hope that the latest fulmination will prove a whit more effective than its predecessors.

The U.S. Army transport *Crook* is advertised for sale by tender.

Sabang Coaling Station Co. has declared a dividend of 36 per cent. for 1920.

The Rubber Growers Association, London, received 2,000 entries for its prize competition for new uses of rubber.

The Military Authorities at Macao are advertising the sale of condemned war materials consisting of 400,000 lbs. of iron castings.

While bathing in a river in Shatin village, a small Chinese boy was drowned. His body was found floating in the river near Futaihu village.

Arrangements are being made in the Colony for a meeting of Old Wellingtonians at dinner. An advertisement on the subject appears in the first column of this page.

A Chinese girl was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, on Sunday, suffering from opium poisoning alleged to have been self administered. She is expected to recover.

The death has been reported to the police of a Chinese child, one-month old, whose death is alleged to have been caused by its brother, a boy aged 3, who either kicked or crushed the baby while sleeping with it in the same bed.

A Chinese who was on Saturday reported to the police as missing from his home in Hongkong, was found drowned, on Sunday, in the harbour. In the absence of any marks of violence, this case is thought to be one of suicide.

A Chinese boy was knocked down by motor car No. 254, on Bonham Road, on Sunday afternoon. He was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his legs which were crushed by the wheels of the car.

Singapore Chinese, according to a telegram received by the Shanghai Overseas Chinese Association yesterday, are sending a delegate to London to protest against the law requiring schools in the Federated Malay Straits to register with the authorities.

H.B.M. Acting Consul-General at Bangkok requests that it may be made generally known at Hongkong that "unemployed Europeans are to be discouraged from coming to Siam in search of work, since there are no openings here for such persons."

A Chinese who had been banished in 1917 for ten years on a confidential warrant for being one of a gang of opium smugglers, was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, with having returned to the Colony before the term for which he had been banished had expired. He pleaded "guilty," but said that he came back to look up his elder brother to get some money to start business in the country. Mr. Orme sentenced him to eight months' hard labour.

A Chinese boy was on Saturday admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries received through being knocked down by motor car No. 27, in Queen's Road West. He was alleged to have attempted to cross the road in front of the car, and when the driver saw him, it was too late to pull up the car and a collision occurred. The chauffeur rendered all possible assistance, and himself removed the boy to the hospital. The patient's injuries are not considered serious, and he will be fit for discharge from hospital in a couple of days' time.

A Hankow paper reports that H.M.S. *Cochet*, which some little time ago set off for a voyage up river to Chungking, met with quite a sensational adventure which was near to proving disastrous. The vessel had proceeded some 45 miles above Ichang when, in contending with the very severe current, some of her shaft bearings became over-heated and melted with the result that her engines stopped at a very awkward moment. The *Cochet* swung round with the current, heeling over in most alarming manner. Fortunately, however, she cleared the rocks and was able to proceed down river again, arriving Hankow on June 1st. After making necessary repairs, it is understood that *Cochet* will make another attempt to get up to Chungking. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the local style and title of the Judicial Commissioners of the F.M.S. being altered from "His Honour" to "The Honourable."



## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

## RIOTS IN BELFAST.

7 KILLED; 40 WOUNDED.

LONDON, June 13th.

Seven persons were killed and 40 wounded in rioting in Belfast on Saturday and Sunday nights. Four of those dead were victims of mysterious executions. They were dragged out of beds and shot outside their homes. They included an aged clergyman, ex-Dean of Leighlin. Fighting among rival crowds in the streets in Belfast, last night, was most remarkable. There were snipers using revolvers and rifles, and occasionally dropping bombs from windows. Armoured cars and troops were rushed up and were compelled to fire to disperse the mobs.

## FRANCE AND GERMANY.

## IMPORTANT CONFERENCES AT WIESBADEN.

PARIS, June 13th.

Newspapers give prominence to the private conferences at Wiesbaden between M. Loucheur, the Minister of the Liberated Regions, and M. Rathenau, the German Minister of Reconstruction, which are the first of a series and will be continued in Paris between representatives of both the Ministries on the subject of the method by which Germany will discharge her liabilities. The papers are of the opinion that the outcome of the meeting seems to indicate the necessity of a sort of Franco-German economic and commercial co-operation.

## SILESIAN PROBLEM.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH ACTION.

PARIS, June 13th.

The paper expresses satisfaction at the joint action of the French and British Ambassadors in Berlin on insisting that the German Government compel German troops in Upper Silesia to respect the decisions of the Inter-Allied Commission.

## ADMIRAL SIMS' SPEECH.

## REPLY TO SECRETARY OF NAVY.

New York, June 13th.

Admiral Sims, in reply to the Secretary of Navy, contests the accuracy of the cables' report of his much criticised speech, and declares that the statements are substantially the same as he has repeatedly made publicly in America.

## EMPIRE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 13th.

The opening of the Empire Conference has been postponed until June 20th.

## RAILWAY DISASTER IN SPAIN.

## HEAVY CASUALTY LIST.

MADRID, June 13th.

Twenty passengers were killed and 50 injured in a collision between expresses from Madrid and Toledo.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## UNION.

## RELiance ON VERSAILLES.

## TREATY.

PARIS, June 7th (delayed.)

Opening the International Congress of Societies of the League of Nations, at Geneva, the Rector of Paris University (the French delegate) stated that the present international difficulties can only be solved through the Versailles Treaty.

## ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

## PARIS PRESS COMMENT.

PARIS, June 7th (delayed.)

Reports unofficially circulated in France and England about a possible Anglo-French alliance are favourably commented upon by a large section of the French Press.

## GREEK SHIPPING DISASTER.

ATHENS, June 12th.

It is now stated that the *Houvolina* had been requisitioned by the Greek Government. The only passengers were five Greek soldiers. Eight men were saved.

## BELGIAN COTTON CRISIS.

BRUSSELS, June 11th.

The closing of cotton mills at Ghent has been averted, the men consenting to a reduction of wages.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

## JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 7th (delayed.)

The Japanese Crown Prince was the guest at a luncheon at Chantilly of the Franco-Japanese Society. The Prince gave a dinner at the Japanese Embassy in honour of the French President and Mme. Millerand.

## AT INTER-ALLIED CLUB.

At a dinner given in honour of the Japanese Crown Prince, at the Inter-Allied Club, the other guests were the former President, M. Poincaré, several Cabinet Ministers, Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, and the former Ambassadors to Japan, M. Gerard and M. Regnaud.

## BELGIAN HEIR-APPARENT TO VISIT JAPAN.

BRUSSELS, June 11th.

The *Libre Belgique* announces that the Belgian Crown Prince Leopold will shortly visit Japan. (The Belgian Heir-Apparent is Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, who was born in November, 1901.)

## CHINESE MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 13th.

Mr. Wellington Koo, will leave for Geneva on June 15th, where he will attend the Council meeting of the League of Nations. He will be accompanied by Mme. Koo.

## CANTON NEWS.

(BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

Chen Chiung Ming, in spite of the repeated efforts of the Sunites, has obstinately refused to accept either the post of Minister of War or that of the Interior, much less the double honour conferred upon him. He has, however, recommended, as his substitutes, Cheng Chin and Lee Chee Yee to fill up the vacancies. Wu Ting Fan, of Foreign Affairs, is virtually the only Minister exercising office in Canton and constitutes in himself the Southern Cabinet.

The election of the Municipal Councilors has proved a farce and that of the District Magistrates, which is forthcoming, will be a source of no little merriment. Sir James Cantlie affirmed, some time ago, to a representative of the *Morning Post*, that "Dr. Sun Yat Sen had one ideal—properly constituted democratic rule in China with a Legislature modelled on that of Westminster. A democratic Parliament consisting of properly elected members."

Mrs. Sun Yat Sen affirms, on the other hand, that her husband's sole ambition is to adapt the American Constitution adding something Chinese to complete it. As a matter of fact, Sun Yat Sen has openly received and welcomed agents from the Soviet Government, and, in spite of Sir James Cantlie's assertion that "Dr. Sun was favourable to communistic methods of Government in the South were the slanders of his enemies," we cannot help recording that the present tendencies of the self-imposed President of Kwangtung are decidedly Bolshevistic.

The recent piracy of the *Shuek Lung* passenger boat is most interesting as affording an instance of the immunity enjoyed by the brigands of this province. Twenty-eight persons were captured and are being held for ransom. Some of them will have to pay a high price for their release. Several officials travelling with their families, had to capitulate and deliver themselves up in spite of the escorts which accompanied them, which shows the fearlessness of the attacking party. Among the most prominent was may sit Lok Hung Lin of the district magistracy, and his family, Cheung Chung Su and Tang Chi Tehoi both of the Educational Department, the first, Director of the Sek Lung College; Lor Teheo Sao of the Militia, the Commissioner of the Tung Kun Reclaimed lands together with his family, other officials and several wealthy proprietors. Cheung Chung Su is supposed to possess the greatest fortune. Following this attack, the *Sau Kwan* train of the Canton Hankow line has just narrowly escaped being held up, a determined band of fifty desperadoes making an attempt to board the downward cars, but fortunately failed, this once, in their object.

A new loan is being raised with the Sulphur and Saltpetre monopoly as guarantee. Our officials are trying their utmost to devise means in the securing of more money for we no longer possess available assets. How much longer can this system last? or are we really raising a pack of ravenous wolves who will soon eat us out of house and home, bag and baggage?

## THE N. Y. K. DIVIDEND.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held on May 20th at Tokyo. The directors recommended a dividend of 25 per cent., but some shareholders proposed that the amount be 30 per cent. The proposal of the amendment stated that, although profits had declined owing to the depression in the shipping trade, yet the company had reserves for dividend at its disposal amounting to 22 million yen and these should be drawn upon. After discussion the amendment was defeated and the recommendation of the directors was approved.

## THE BRITISH LEGION.

## MEETING TO REPORT PROGRESS.

A meeting of those who responded to the invitation of H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Forces in China to join the Hongkong and China Branch of the "British Legion," was held at the City Hall, yesterday evening. Brigadier-General E. B. Macnamara in the chair. Members attended in good numbers.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been called to receive the report of the Committee elected at the general meeting convened by Major-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, on April 21st, and to invite suggestions. He was pleased to be able to announce that their Excellencies, The Governor, The G.O.C. and Admiral Sir Alexander L. Duff, had consented to become patrons of the Legion. Although the support received so far had not been up to the expectations of the Committee, there were at the moment six life members and 51 annual members and the Committee had received very kind donations of \$1,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and \$1,000 from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., to whom grateful thanks were due. There was thus \$2,510 in the Bank. The expenditure incurred to date was nil, with the exception of the cost of advertising meetings, all books and stationery having been kindly donated. The Chairman added a hope that lessons learned in the war—good fellowship and looking for a man's good points rather than his bad ones—would be remembered; that, he thought, the Legion was sure to be a success. In war days, too, they learned not to be hypercritical, and if any had criticisms to make, he hoped they would consider, before they offered it, whether it would really do good at this stage.

A pamphlet circulated to members explained the objects of the Legion to be to co-ordinate existing agencies and build up a permanent organisation for the benefit of ex-Service men in the Far East. It was indicated that the relief of distress among members and their families will be a considerable part of the work of the Legion. The subscription suggested was \$10 a year and \$50 for life membership.

Some discussion took place on a motion, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, that the draft rules be adopted. It was suggested from several parts of the hall that a reduction in the subscription would produce a larger membership. It was proposed that the subscription should be \$5; then, that it should be \$2. It was stated that in Shanghai the figure was \$1, but that there \$50,000 or \$60,000 had been donated in large sums. Here, it was explained, no general appeal had been made, pending the confirmation of the constitution of the Legion by the present meeting.

On a show of hands, 15 voted for a \$5 subscription and 14 for \$2. A suggestion by Mr. D. H. Blake that, in view of the close vote, the question of subscription be referred back to the Committee was not proceeded with, the Chairman remarking that members had power to call a special meeting on the matter if they desired. The subscription was approved at \$5, but "members wishing to do so might give more."

The Rev. C. Clouston Forth, Wesleyan Chaplain, asked if the Committee had any definite proposals for making the Legion useful to ex-Service men, and suggested that accommodation might be hired, or borrowed, for a meeting place. As usually happens, when a member of a new organisation shows activity, Mr. Clouston Forth was forthwith elected to the Committee, by unanimous vote.

## BRITAIN'S LARGE SHARE IN SIAMENE TRADE.

The share of the United Kingdom and of the combined British Dominions in the import trade of Siam has been well maintained during the past five years at about 75 per cent. of its total.

This fact lends interest to the report on the commercial situation of the country at the end of 1920, which has been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade. Concerning the general prospects of future British trade there, it is to be feared that the loss caused to Siam by the partial failure of the 1919-20 harvest will be reflected in the capacity of the country to absorb the imports, which the resumption of buying operations in 1919 has brought forward.

There is, however, no marked depression, in spite of the fact that the rice mills of Bangkok have been idle for several months, but rather a hope that the phase of inactivity will be merely temporary, and that the situation will be saved by a moderately good rice crop for the 1920-21 export season.

So far as imports are concerned, recent figures are a most hopeful augury of the restoration of the British share in supplying Siam's needs. In terms of currency Siam's 1919-20 imports, at totals, 128 millions, exceed those of the previous years by totals 35 millions; for the same period the imports from Great Britain and the British Dominions amounted to totals 102 millions. This latter figure itself exceeds the British total for the previous year by totals 35 millions, or 31 millions if "opium" be eliminated.

There is a willingness to have recourse to British goods if British goods can be obtained, and in many cases the recovery of orders is restricted only by the inability of import-houses to hold out a reasonable prospect of delivery. The "strike mania" and the deliberate "curtailment of output" by which production at home is at present limited are a matter of surprise and discouragement to those who see an eager demand for British goods referred for satisfaction to some foreign country.

## ALLEGED "REVOLT" OF PASSENGERS.

## CAPTAIN'S AUTHORITY IN PUNISHMENT OF CREW.

Nine Chinese passengers and one member of the crew of the *s.s. Tjikombang* remanded on extradition warrants on charges of having been concerned in a conspiracy to revolt against the authority of the Captain of the J.C.J.L. str. *Tjikombang*, between June 3rd and 5th, while the vessel was on the high seas between Japan and Hongkong, was again before the Court, at the Magistrate's, yesterday, when the hearing of evidence was begun before Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown. Mr. M. K. Lo and Mr. Leo d'Almada each represented five of the defendants. Mr. H. C. Macnamara (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) watched the case on behalf of the Java-China-Japan Line. Capt. Yoham Nicolaas Bouman, master of the Dutch *s.s. Tjikombang*, said that on June 4th, at 4 p.m., when on the high seas, between Miike and Hongkong, a Chinese boy, Lai Sang, complained that a Japanese butler, Assam, had assaulted him. He exhibited a slight scratch. Witness called the butler and asked for his version of the matter. He also called one of the second cooks, Wakden, but could not find out who was really to blame. He told the butler not to be so ready with his hands and sent the boy to have his injury dressed. He thought the incident was then closed.

OUTBREAK OF DISTURBANCE. In the saloon, shortly afterwards, the boy Lai Sang, came to him with one of the passengers. They wanted to speak about the matter, and witness told them to go out of the saloon as it was not the proper place to discuss these matters in front of all the passengers. While still in the saloon he heard a disturbance aft, and saw a crowd of Chinese passengers around the first class gangway. He went there, and one of the passengers, he was not sure if it was the third man before the Court, adopted a threatening attitude towards him, having a piece of iron in his hand. The other passengers were shouting and yelling. Witness went back to his cabin, got his revolver, and returned aft with the revolver in his hand. Near the entrance to the engine-room, he saw a number of Chinese who seemed to be threatening two of the ship's officers.

Mr. Wakeman: What happened then? The Captain: I cleared the alleyway of Chinese and went to the bridge. On the way, I saw Lai Sang and asked for the assistance of the officers to arrest him, regarding him as the instigator of the trouble. I got hold of him, but the Chinese passengers came up again and we were not sufficient in number to cope with them. I had to let the boy go. My impression is that the Chinese passengers wanted to get hold of the Japanese cook and the butler. Seeing that I could not do much in the alleyway I went to the bridge and discussed with the Chief Officer and Chief Engineer what should be done.

I sent for the Chinese compradore and told him to invite the second-class passengers to a consultation, considering that they were better to confer with than the steerage passengers. They were not so excited. The Magistrate: It was the steerage passengers who had been making trouble, then? Witness: I could not be sure of that, your Worship. While they were on the bridge Lai Sang and one of the passengers came on to the bridge, uninvited, and were sent away. I gathered that the complaint was that it had not been a fair fight; that two Javanese had set upon the boy, Lai Sang.

I thought it wise to punish the two Javanese, to pacify the people, and had them locked up for six hours. The second-class passengers shouted to the others that this had been done. I thought the matter was then settled.

PASSENGERS "NOT SATISFIED." Shortly afterwards, three people came back again—one second-class passenger, the third compradore, and No. 5 "fugitive." They said the passengers were not satisfied with the punishment meted out to the Javanese. They wanted the two Javanese handcuffed to the rail in the midst of the Chinese passengers and left there for 15 minutes. Mr. Wakeman: Did you do this? The Captain: No, sir, I refused. I said I could not do that; I was master, and it was not for the passengers to say what should be done.

The Magistrate: You refused the dictation of the passengers? The Captain: Yes, I also said that if Lai Sang was not satisfied he could always go to the authorities in Hongkong and make a complaint. A little later, four or five other passengers came to me, very much excited, and said they were not satisfied. They would give me 27 minutes and after that "the consequences of what would happen should be for me." One of them was the fifth man before the Court. Before the 20 minutes had elapsed, we heard a disturbance and the Chief Officer went to see what it was and came back with a second cook, Satim, who had his head broken and was bleeding considerably. A lot of Chinese had attacked him.

We decided to place the Javanese on another deck, away from the Chinese. One of them, Wakdam, had to be carried. He cried and wept; he thought we were delivering him to the Chinese and that he would be torn to pieces. The Captain added that revolvers were issued to the officers of the ship. Mr. Wakeman: Was this because you considered the ship to be in danger?

The Captain: I considered the Javanese to be in danger of their lives. The witness further said that he saw no weapons in the hands of the Chinese passengers. The removal of the Javanese ended the trouble. He and the officers thought fresh trouble was brewing on Saturday night; officers were posted at various points, but the night passed without incident. When notifying Hongkong of his arrival he asked that the police might come on board as there had been trouble on the voyage. Nine of the passengers, and the No. 1 boy, Lai Sang, were given in charge.

THE CAPTAIN CROSS-EXAMINED. Mr. d'Almada: Now, Captain, how long have you had experience of Chinese passengers? The witness: Eighteen years. Mr. d'Almada: I don't know whether you know the meaning of "revolt." (The witness had shown himself a good speaker of English). The Captain: I do. They wanted to tell us how to act, and they threatened me. How many threatened you?—I pointed one of them out. Mr. Lo questioned the Captain as to the extent of his inquiry into the original trouble. He suggested that a serious attack was made by two Javanese upon the No. 1 Chinese boy, and that, if that was so, the Chinese were naturally disappointed at the matter being dealt with by the Captain as a trifling affair.

The witness said he never saw any reason to think the assault a serious one. Mr. Lo: The defendant's case is that your attitude was not judicial and that your inquiry was not made. Mr. Lo further cross-examined as to the attitude of the Chinese and the witness agreed that no murderous attack was made upon him.

The Magistrate remarked that to establish a charge of revolt it was not necessary to prove murderous intent. Mr. Lo said the passengers felt a sense of grievance and were in a state of uncontrollable agitation. Mr. Wakeman: "Uncontrollable" is tantamount to "revolt."

In reply to further questions, the Captain said this was the first time, in the 13 years he had been with the Company, that he had had to take out his revolver to quell a disturbance.

Mr. Lo: Was the ship in danger? The Captain: In my opinion, yes. If I could not make the Chinese quiet, I think there was danger for the ship and for all Europeans on board.

Was one of the reasons for the continuance of the trouble that you released one of the Javanese after imprisoning him for 15 minutes?—That is a lie. Mr. Lo: What acts of the passengers constituted a state of revolt against your authority? The Captain mentioned the request of the passengers that the Javanese should be handed over to them; their giving him 20 minutes to give in to their demands, and their interference when he tried to arrest a member of the crew.

Mr. Lo: But was that "funk" on your part? What steps did they take to prevent you from arresting the man? The Captain, with some warmth, said he would like Mr. Lo to try to put himself in his place as Captain of the ship. It was all very well to discuss his action after the event, and expect him to go into great detail. These occurrences lasted for two hours.

Jan Jacob Duid, chief officer of the vessel, said that when he first heard a disturbance he gathered that the Chinese passengers "wanted to get" one of the Javanese.

Mr. Wakeman: What for? The witness: To throw him overboard. The Magistrate: Did they say that? Witness: Yes, and I said he could not swim to the shore. They said they wanted the man punished their way and not the Captain's way. Another punishment they suggested was that the Javanese should be tied to the mast. I told them if there was punishment to be given it was for the Captain to administer it, not the passengers.

Later he saw another Javanese second cook hit on the head with a coal shovel and he rescued the victim. He had been thirteen years on this line. In his opinion the trouble on the ship was serious. He was not armed for the protection of the cooks.

In reply to Mr. d'Almada, the witness said he was not threatened by the passengers and he did not see any of the officers threatened.

In reply to Mr. Lo: Three men in Court, and others, threatened "consequences." Their actual words were "you shall see what happen." Did they not say the "consequences" were that they would get hold of the cook?—Yes.

Apart from making a noise when you asked them to be quiet were there any definite acts of disobedience?—No. Witness added: We could do nothing against whole crowds; we were only three. It was a crowd of 100 or more. Albert Groodveld, third officer of the ship, said that when the trouble arose the passengers said, in response to his remonstrances, "We don't care; we want to kill him" (the Javanese cook). One of the men in Court had a big knife with which he appeared to be about to assault the Captain. The Captain said "I am going to get my revolver." He did not see any of the passengers produce revolvers, but he saw the outlines of revolvers in their pockets. He heard passengers say they did not care for the Captain and officers. At that time the Captain was next to him.

In reply to Mr. Lo, the witness said he did not know whether the Captain heard or saw those matters which he had mentioned but which the Captain had not mentioned in his evidence.

Mr. Wakeman: Was this because you considered the ship to be in danger?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## BREACH OF CONTRACT.

## CHINESE FIRM SUED.

Before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Fook Chan firm which was not represented, was sued for breach of contract. In the first case, Mr. H. M. H. Nomazon was the plaintiff, and the amount claimed was \$8,929.56.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, for plaintiff, said the contract was in respect of eight hundred gunny bags. The goods arrived and notice of arrival was sent to defendants, but the question then arose as to the weight of these goods and, under a clause in the contract, the matter was referred to surveyors appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. The surveyors examined the goods and reported that they were not short weight and defendants would not be justified in refusing them on those grounds. The defendant firm took delivery of 830 out of the 800 bags, but instead of paying \$23,799.60 they paid only \$22,736.80, leaving a balance of \$1,042.80 unpaid. The remainder of the goods were sold by private treaty for \$30,337, showing a loss on the contract of \$8,957. There were also charges for storage, interest at 10 per cent, brokerage at 1 per cent, and surveyors' fees, etc., making a total claim of \$8,929.56.

Mr. T. Bunje gave evidence with regard to the contract.

Judgment was given for plaintiff.

In the second case the plaintiffs were Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., and the amount claimed was \$18,000. Mr. Jenkin said the claim was for damages under two contracts for the sale of gunny bags. In this case, also, defendants raised the question of short weight, but no claim was being made for the difference in the market and the contract price. In one contract there was a difference of \$10,500 and in the other the difference was \$5,500, making a total claim of \$16,000.

Evidence with regard to the contracts was given by Mr. Grant Smith and judgment was given for plaintiff.

## A SHARE TRANSACTION.

## SUPREME COURT ACTION.

In the Supreme Court, before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, yesterday, Lau Yik Cheuk claimed from Messrs. W. Logan & Co. the return of 150 shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., or their value, and damages for wrongful detention of the shares.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. F. C. Jenkin for the defendants.

Mr. Alabaster said that in April, 1920, the plaintiff lent the defendants 150 shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and defendants deposited \$2,750 as security. Plaintiff alleged that he offered to return the money and asked for his shares, but defendants refused unless interest was paid on their deposit money. The defence was that the loan of 150 shares was for a period of one month and at the expiration of that time they were willing to return the shares on repayment of the security. Plaintiff, however, was not willing to repay the deposit, and it was agreed, said the defence, that the money should be considered as a loan and the shares considered as security. Defendants would not return the shares when plaintiff asked for them because plaintiff was not willing to pay interest on the \$2,750.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

## TWO PROSECUTIONS.

For the unlawful possession of a revolver and a quantity of ammunition, a Chinese, who arrived from America on Saturday by the *Nanking*, was fined \$50 by Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistrate's, yesterday.

Another Chinese passenger by the same ship, who had in his possession one revolver and 80 rounds of ammunition, was fined \$75.

In both instances the contraband was provisionally confiscated for three months, at the end of which time the defendants could claim on the production of a permit from the Canton authorities permitting the taking of the arms there.

The police said that several other passengers of the ship displayed the possession of arms. The defendants were the only ones who did not leave the police.

The Magistrate: How can he say what the Captain heard and saw when they were surrounded by a howling, yelling mob?

Mr. Lo: I want your Worship to disbelieve this witness. I say he is lying. The Captain was racking his brains to give examples of revolt and if the statement had been made that "they did not care for the Captain and officers," would he not have mentioned it?

At five p.m., the Magistrate said he did not think it fair to expect him to sit much longer; it was too great a strain. If this case was regarded so seriously by the Dutch community and Government, he did not see why they could not delay the departure of the ship in order to get the evidence finished.

After conference with the Captain, Mr. Wakeman said the ship could sail later, instead of at 4 p.m., to-day, as announced.

Mr. Lo: Then we can proceed more leisurely and not like a marathon race. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.



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## PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, April 11th.

Now that high collars have firmly established themselves, designers are busy planning a hundred and one little modifications of this particular part of dress. Guided, perhaps, by the law of averages, they say that since collars have been something more than low in the past, it is now right that they should be something more than high, and they cut their cloth accordingly. It is not sufficient for an up-to-date collar to reach to the wearer's chin; it must now envelop this part of her face with a frill or ruffle, or else mount up on each side so as to caress her ears.

One of this latter type I saw was in white pique, fastening on the side with a row of small jet beads. What might be termed an electric collar was in velvet with a narrow band of sealskin top and bottom, and a frill of ivory mousseline de soie round the top edge. A high pleated tulle collar was caught in at the bottom with a "narrow" velvet ribbon, finishing in front with a bow and ends, and another was simply a deep band of crushed black satin, tied in a bow and ends at the side and finished at the top with a row of white muslin. All these models were extremely high.

For coats and tailor-mades there are high collars, too. These are stiff and edged or covered with fur, or else they are simple and envelop the neck, but at a distance, most of these buttons at the side. Needless to say, the collar edged with fur is a popular feature these days, very often being introduced into the sleeves and hem as well. For tailored jackets or boleros this idea is very much in vogue, the collar in this case consisting of one wide or several narrow strips of fur. High collars with turned-over flaps figure both on tailor-made jackets and blouses.

On afternoon or evening frocks, where high collars do not come into play, the other extreme is adopted, and low décolletages and a total absence of sleeves result. Most dressmakers seem to follow a pattern which recommends a perfectly simple, though not quite tight-fitting, bodice cut with a V or a round décolletage and no sleeves, and a full or a draped skirt. A popular actress is wearing with this type of bodice a skirt made out of a beautiful Indian shawl. Another chooses a very full skirt skimming the floor, edged with pick ribbing, with this she wears a mantle whose fulcrum is gathered into a band that continues down the front to form slits for the arms. As the material chosen for this frock is pink silk shot-tulle, the effect is most striking.

The same actress wears another most beautiful gown, showing a simple sleeveless bodice, and a plain straight skirt of gold tissue; the skirt is rather short, and over it are draped three panels of tulle decorated with gold motifs; these touch the wearer's shoes, and two extra long panels of the same material, falling at the back, form the train.

The idea of panels is a very prevalent one, and the sight of panels of one material falling below the hem of an underskirt of another is not such a novel sight as it was a little while ago. Satin with panels of George de la Tour, lace, or silver or gold tissue treated this way is very effective. Looped panels are also seen a great deal, whilst the popular idea of a train is a panel that trails behind like a wisp of an interrogation mark.

The passion for capes is a growing one that has spread to the decoration of evening frocks and negligees. Delicate little capes of nînon de soie of George de la Tour, lace, or silver or gold tissue treated this way is very effective. Looped panels are also seen a great deal, whilst the popular idea of a train is a panel that trails behind like a wisp of an interrogation mark.

The craze also for embroidery has spread as far as hats, and it is now usual for the embroidery on one's frock or coat to match that on one's hat. As a matter of fact, hats match one's dress, not so much by being of the same material and colour as by matching the trimming or trimmings. Linings are so magnificent nowadays that it is by no means a hardship to try to match them on one's hat, the same applying to the trimmings of embroideries, braid and fur with which modern dress is embellished. For this reason the more neutral tints are in vogue, as they serve as a better foil for the brilliant linings and embroideries that will be added to them. Grey, fawn, navy and burnt orange are, therefore, more worn than other colours; black or white are rarely employed except allied to the other, that is to say, when black is the foundation colour, white is used as the trimming, and vice versa.

Checks are still much worn, and the souvenir of the Scottish troops which the French first showed by killing or placing all their skirts and capes, they are now showing by trimming their hats with tartan ribbon and introducing bands and scraps of tartan into their coats and frocks. The clans unconsciously favoured are those which are represented by tartans of more or less subdued colours; those with only greens and blues in their composition are the most favoured of all.

For motorwear, designers are doing their best to combine two rather opposite qualities—beauty and utility. One of the results of their efforts in this direction is a selection of vests in quilted suede. These are in soft grey shades, plum, green or burnt orange tones, and are bordered with a band of combed wool, black and white being mostly chosen on account of its air of smartness; a high collar of the same material and in a corresponding shade is added. The more daring exponents of fashion wear these vests fashioned of scarlet leather and add a belt and (Continued at foot of next column.)



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[23-12]

## Liver

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[74]

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little patch pockets. There are others in quilted satin, but, as these vests are designed primarily for wear on the chilliest of days, it is more often leather that is chosen for their make-up. Motor capes, too, have benefited by the campaign amongst designers to create attractive motor clothes, and little motor capes that are both comfy and smart may now be purchased to match the motor vests. They are made of leather, suede or satin in the same shade, and are trimmed with suede or leather flowers the brim and oval ear-flaps being lined with fur. Patchwork caps of leather and caps of stamped leather are also worn, and, with their fur brims turned back flat, make most becoming head-gear for Madame when she goes a-motoring these days.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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"DELTA"

Arrived Hongkong, on June 10th, 1921. FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MARSEILLE, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their disposal in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DONALD, at 10 a.m. on Monday 13th June, 1921. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAORINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 10th, 1921. [1047]

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CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before the 30th June, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, June 10th, 1921. [1048]

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having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th June, 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th June, 1921, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underwriter in any case whatever.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, June 8th, 1921. [1049]

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Hongkong, June 6th, 1921. [1053]

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PUBLIC SERVANTS FOR WHOM THE STATE MAKES NO PROVISION.

The practical interest taken in the British Press in high quarters abroad was testified in a very agreeable manner by the large number of foreign Government officials who accepted invitations to the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which took place in the Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, under the chairmanship of Lord Riddell on April 28th. Seldom has so influential a company given countenance to the festival of this useful organization, now in its fifty-ninth year of existence. This was the first time ladies have been present at the dinner.

Of the objects and work of the fund, which properly formed the theme of many of the speeches, it need only be said that the former are entirely benevolent in the sphere of journalism, and that the latter is revealed in a disbursement of benefactions representing in the aggregate since the fund was founded in 1872, a sum of £100,000. The Chairman, Lord Riddell, said that he felt sure they would honour the toast with particular enthusiasm, as his Majesty had recently signified his intention of becoming a patron of the fund. (Cheers.)

MEMBERS AND THEIR SPEECHES.  
Sir Owen Smeaton (French) submitted "The House of Parliament." Among those who were most essential to the comfort and even to the existence of members of the Press, he said, were two classes which stood out in relief—those who read us and those who pay us. (Hear, hear.) Of the latter class, for whom perhaps they had the greater respect—(laughter)—their chairman was an admirable example. They must not suspect him (the speaker) of flattery or ulterior motives, but he hoped he should never have the temerity to submit his contributions to anybody but himself. (Laughter.)

Of the former class, "those who read us," there was no more faithful body of men than the members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He did not say "they read us for our sakes," "Hear, hear," and laughter. He did not say their curiosity went beyond the report of their own speeches. (Laughter.) He only said that "they read us," and of course the debt was mutual. But for the Press they would, except possibly in the domestic circle, have no audience, since one could not imagine, even though they should be paid for it, members of Parliament listening to one another's speeches. (Laughter.)

The Press was the humble medium by which the country at large was informed how its interests were being looked after in the two great debating societies. The Press was, of course, modest about its services, and he supposed that modesty was perhaps its distinguishing virtue. (Laughter.)

Lord Lee of Fareham, responding for the House of Lords, said any politician who was afraid either of the Press or of his constituents was as good as lost. He owed a duty to both, but they also owed the duty of giving fair, if not always the best, construction to his efforts to serve his country to the best of his capacity. So far as he personally was concerned, he had no cause of complaint; indeed, he had nothing but gratitude for the way in which he had been treated by the Press. He had received from it powerful and valuable support in every good cause and every policy in which he had been concerned. (Cheers.)

Sir Alfred Mond, replying for the House of Commons, remarked that the House of Commons was the most prolific source of "copy" which the Press had, and he did not know what the Press would do if it ceased to exist. (Laughter.) Members of the House did not look to the Press to see what they had said, but to see what the Press said about them—to find out what had really happened in the Chamber.

JOURNALISM'S RESPONSIBILITIES.  
The Chairman, proposing Prose to the Newspaper Press Fund, said the message the Press sent to Parliament was that Parliament was worth just as much as it merited. (Hear, hear.) In the course of a reference to writers of the Press, Mr. Gladstone said that their encouragement, and encomiums were of great value to members of Parliament, and that he was afraid if it were not for the honest censure of the Press many of them would be apt to avoid the means by which excellence was to be obtained. He commended that statement to his Parliamentary friends, and wondered whether all politicians of the present day held the same enlightened views. (Hear, hear.)

He was appealing on behalf of a deserving class of public servants of whom very little was known by the public. Journalists lived lives apart in a great measure from their fellows. They did a great deal of public work under circumstances of great strain and difficulty. Mr. Gladstone said in the speech just quoted that the Press, which had been the privilege of the educated classes, had become the patrimony of the people. Had he any conception of what would happen in 1921? He (the speaker) had made a calculation of how many newspapers and periodicals were sold in this country every year, and he put the number at 700,000,000. They might say what a terrible instrument that was. What could it not do? If the Peace Conference had decided to form a League of Editors instead of a League of Nations, the prospects of peace would have been much enhanced. Without fear of being contradicted, he declared that if the chief editors of the world were to meet together at any critical period and make up their minds that there should be peace, there would be peace. (Cheers.) That was a terrible responsibility. Mr. Page, the former American Ambassador, said the newspapers of Great Britain and America could do much to bring about a better understanding between the two great nations. (Hear, hear.)

Familiarity bred contempt, and he thought newspaper people were so accustomed to writing paragraphs that in their hurry and enthusiasm they sometimes did not altogether appreciate what the effect of what they were writing might be. When Charles Dickens spoke at their festival dinner in 1885, he gave an interesting account of the life of a newspaper reporter—and he had been one himself, telling how they had to travel in dusty, dirty post chaises, work in the rain, go without food, and work in Parliament

without proper convenience. The journalist of the present day did not have to undergo those privations. He had to undergo stress and strain of a different character. The race for speed became more and more onerous, and he suffered from his nerves like many other people. Yet, considering the difficulty under which he laboured, he was bound to say that he had done extremely well. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, Lord Riddell made a strong appeal on behalf of the fund, and expressed their obligation to Mr. George Robey and others who had rendered similar assistance.

BONDS OF BROTHERHOOD.  
Viscount Bunsford (President of the Fund) acknowledging the cordiality with which the toast was received, said that years ago Disraeli said in the House of Commons that the best republic was a thumping majority. The best reply to Lord Riddell was a thumping subscription. (Cheers.) Their old fund would be its honourable way for the benefit of the profession as it had always done. Every year its usefulness and its beneficence increased. There were now some 3,000 members. The only reproach he had heard levelled against them was that they ought to do more to maintain their own household, and ought to be responsible exclusively for the support of their disabled men. But one must recollect that journalism was something more than a trade; perhaps something more than a profession. They included a great body of public servants for whom the State made no provision. The Bar, for example, was able, directly and indirectly, to endow its chosen members, according to their merits, with a large and certain income from the public funds. "We have no such power," said his lordship. "Therefore it is not so wrong if we appeal to the public outside our own ranks to help us to bear our burdens." In his great speech at the second dinner of the fund, Charles Dickens described journalism as a scattered, dismantled, and unrecognized profession. Since that time, this fund—which was the first embodiment of their professional honour—had done a great deal to make that description sound rather strange to-day. (Cheers.)

Scattered, of course, they were; for journalists must always be scattered to the points where human activities were at their highest and hottest, and they often burned their hands near the furnace of fate. (Cheers.) But disunited they certainly were not. There was no calling the members of which were bound together in more brotherly union than "the gentlemen of the Press." (Cheers.) Unrecognized they certainly were not. Some people thought they received too much recognition. (Laughter.) He was inclined to agree with that opinion.

"But then, the merits of those who went before us," said his lordship, "were so long unrecognised that perhaps what we receive is in the nature of cumulative dividends, which we are taking on their account as well as on our own." (Cheers.) If the fund had done all this, or helped to it, and if it had upheld the standard of their professional honour in such a way that our Press was not unworthy of this country and this Empire, then he thought they had some claim to appeal, certainly to all their members, and to all those who took a transient interest in the Press, to do what they could to help them on the way. All that was given would be spent with sympathy and discrimination, and without violating the sanctities of private life, or as was too often the case, feeling that in receiving aid, those who did so were doing anything unworthy of the independence and the honour of the profession to which they belonged. (Cheers.)

GERMAN FREEMASONS.  
ALLIED RECOGNITION DEMANDED.  
[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

A prominent German Freemason has issued a manifesto setting forth the terms on which German Freemasonry will accept recognition from other Masonic bodies. In the document in question the following paragraphs occur:

"We, German Masons, are equally in favour of reunion. But we do not want to be excluded from universal Masonry. Let no one presume to set us upon the penitents' stool and make us depend on other peoples' favour, either from the Masonic point of view or any other. We have our German dignity and we do not puff ourselves up. But we must have equality and tolerance, and we insist upon being recognized. True tolerance includes esteem."

The document concludes with the following: "Freemasonry must not be infected with politics. We, German Freemasons, also discuss in our lodges questions of present-day politics—did we not we should impoverish ourselves intellectually—but we consider these problems only from the Masonic point of view, our aim is always the moral solution. It is thus that we teach social ethics and social pedagogy. We wish to undertake the Masonic education of the Germans, as Lessing had exhorted us to do. And I believe that after this war we shall at last reach a true Masonic entente."

This manifesto seems the more important in view of the fact that the boycott was begun by the German lodges. It was in the early months of the war that the various German grand lodges, which are directed in matters of policy by a Central Bund, decided to hold no intercourse with Allied Freemasons. The Grand Orient of France and Belgium promptly took up the challenge, while the United Grand Lodge of England resolved that, in order to prevent the peace and harmony of the craft being disturbed, it is necessary that all brethren of German, Austrian, Hungarian, or Turkish birth should not, during the continuance of the war, and until Grand Lodge, after the treaty of peace has been signed, should otherwise determine, attend any meeting of the Grand Lodge, or of a private lodge, or any other Masonic meeting, and that such brethren be, and they are hereby, required by Grand Lodge to abstain from such attendance. This regulation remains in force.

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Thurs., 16th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHOYSANG"	Fri., 17th June, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Fri., 17th June, 10 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 17th June, 9 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Sat., 18th June, Noon.

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AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & Iloilo	"CHUBAN"	On 14th June, 10 A.M.
AMOI & HANGCHOW	"CHUBAN"	On 14th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TAIPEI	"CHUBAN"	On 14th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TAIPEI	"CHUBAN"	On 14th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TAIPEI	"CHUBAN"	On 14th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TAIPEI	"CHUBAN"	On 14th June, 10 A.M.
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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"DUNERA"	5,400	18th June	Madras, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June 7 A.M.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"DELWARA"	8,000	9th July	Madras, London & Antwerp
"SYRIA"	7,000	23rd July	Madras, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Madras, London & Antwerp
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"EASTERN"	4,800	28th June	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

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